made every endeavor to induce the Afghans to be-

gin the fighting. Russians troops had twice at-

tempted forcibly to pass through the Afghan picket

lines. After one of these attempts had failed to

provoke Afghan attack, Captain Yates met a Rus-

sian Chief-of-Staff and talked to him about the

conduct of the Russian soldiers as an evident vio-

lation of the Russian agreement not to advance

pending the outcome of the negotiations. The

Russian officer stated that he had no knowledge

that any arrangement existed against a Russian

the official dispatch sent from St. Petersburg on March 17 to London

assuring England that orders would be at once sent

to the Russian officers at the front, directing them

to forbid any advance, and to do all in their power

to prevent provocation of the Afghans. The Rus-

sian officer declared that he knew nothing what-ever of any such arrangement. England had kept

her part of this agreement. Up to March 30, at

least, the Afghans had made no advance nor any forward movement of any kind. So far as the in-

formation possessed by the Ministers went, the Government, Mr. Gladstone stated, must regard

the attack by the Russians upon Penjdeh as un-

provoked. The Government had asked for an ex-

planation of this attack from Russia, but, of course,

sufficient time had not yet elapsed for the receipt

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador to

St. Petersburg, had, however, last night, tele-

graphed that M. de Giers, the Russian Prime Min-

ister, had expressed for himself and the Czar an

earnest hope that this unhappy incident might not

prevent the continuation of the negotiations for

peace. [This remark was greeted with shouts of

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader,

recalling the Premier's statement first made that

the Government believed that after defeating the

Afghans in Penjdeh, the Russians had retired,

asked, sarcastically, if it was not more reasonable

to believe that after driving the Afghans out of

Penjdeh the Russians stayed and occupied the

place. Mr. Gladstone replied that of course the

natural inference would be, that the Russians now

added, "some confusion exists, because the statement that the Russians occupy Penjdeh

emanates from a British officer who had left the spot at the time of the fight, while Sir Edward

Thernton reports subsequently to this that M. de Giers had stated that the Russians, after attacking

Many questions were at once asked Mr. Glad-

by M. de Giers, and whether the Russians might

not have occupied Penjdeb, without having occu-

pied it immediately after the battle. Mr. Glad-

stone evaded some of these questions as idle, and to others replied that the Government had no

reason to believe that any aggressive act had been

done by the Afghans to provoke the attack on

This declaration caused a sensation, and for a

moment the House resounded with cries of "Hear,

Later in the evening Mr. Gladstone, replying to a

question asked by Sir Richard Cross, said

that the Government received another tele

tended to qualify the statement made by him

in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, which was

based on Sir Peter Lumsden's statement that the

Afghans had made no advance either before or

after March 17. Sir Peter Lumsden now says,

continued Mr. Gladstone, that when the Russians threatened an attack on the Afghan posi-

tion by advancing in force, the Afghans threw out

videtter and extended their pickets to Pul-i-Khista,

on the left bank of the Kushk River,

until on March 30 the bulk of their

force had been transferred across the river. S:r

Peter Lumsden is of the opinion that the move-

ment does not constitute an actual advance on the

part of the Afghans, but merely the occupation of a

Mr. Gladstone's appearance was anxious and

careworn, and after his acknowledgment that the

Afghans had done nothing to provoke the Russian

attack and that it appeared to have been caused

House warmly approved his words. The British mettle has been thoroughly fired by the news, and

the general opinion expressed in the lobby was that

nothing can now prevent war, This was not in

fluenced by Mr. Gladstone's statement that the

Russian Prime Minister, M. de Giers, had expressed

for himself and his Imperial master the hope that

"this unhappy incident" might not prevent the continuation of the negotia-

tions for peace. This statement was not at

all in harmony with the feeling of outrage and

indignation which the entire House entertained,

and which is felt throughout London. It was met

with derisive laughter. Lord Randolph Churchill

on entering the House was warmly cheered by both

The ordinary defences at Herat are said to be in

excellent condition. The Government believes

that Sir Peter Lumsden is now at Herat, which he

will fortify and hold, if necessary, against the Russians. The fact that 70,000 British and In-

dian troops are now near the Northern Indian

frontier, and near enough to Herat to prevent its

capture by General Komaroff, if their movement

feeling of something like confidence.

Baron de Staal, the Russian Munister in London.

believes that the fighting at Penideh was far more

serious than has yet been reported. What informa-

tion he possesses, in view of Mr. Gladstone's state

ment of the the fight in the House to-night, is a matter of speculation. M. Lessar's hope that the

Liberal and Conservative members.

more advantageous military position.

gradually strengthened this position

Sir Peter Lumsden, which

out the ambiguity of the expression used

the Afghans, did not occupy Penjeh."

Concerning this statement, however," he

derisive laughter.)

occupy Penjdeh.

Captain Yates referred to

Vol. XLV No. 14,026.

RUSSIA STRIKES A BLOW. THE BATTLE AT PENJDEH.

AFGHANS DRIVEN BACK WITH GREAT LOSS.

BITTER WARLIKE FEELING IN LONDON-MR. GLAD-STONE BESIEGED WITH QUESTIONS.

LONDON, April 9 .- The meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon had a purpose quite uiterior to that which had been given out. It was said it had in view simply the preparations for the opening of Parliament this evening. Its real object, however, was to consider the alarming telegrams which have been coming from Sir Peter Lumsden. The first of these dispatches was received yesterday, but it was in a confused and incomplete shape, and no action was taken upon it, though the Foreign Office was greatly alarmed by its contents. Action upon it was postponed till its full text was re-

" A large force of Russians from Pulikhisti made a severe attack on Afghan outposts at Penjdeh." Just here, at its most important point, the dispatch was broken off, plainly on account of the cutting of the wire. It was then concluded that Sir Peter Lumsden had gone at once to Gulran for the purpose of remaining on guard at Robat Pass

on the road to Herat. The Times's dispatch from Gulran, dated on April

3, stated that the Russians, while making a pre-text of changing the position of their outposts on the Afghan frontier, attacked Ponjdeh on March 30, and drove the Afghans out of their position. It records the desperate fighting of the Afghan troops, and says they stubbornly resisted their asand being forced back, retreated in good order, centesting bravely every foot of the way. The weather was reported to be wet at the time, rendering the muzzle-leading guns of the Afghan practically useless. Two companies are said to have held one position against the Russians until its defenders were killed. The Afghan retreat to Maranchek was made in perfect order, and after driving them back the Russians made no pursuit. The British officers remained on the field until the Afghans effected their retreat, when they joined the camp of Sir Peter Lumsden. The Times prints the statement that the Russian losses are said to be great.

In two important points this account of the engagement differs from that telegraphed from St. Petersburg as the official report of General Komaroff in The Official Messenger. The latter says that General Komaroff reports that in consequence of provocation and the manifestly hostile proceedings of the Afghans he was compelled to attack them on March 10 on both banks of the Kushk River. The Times's account says that the Russians made the attack upon the pretext of changing the position of their outposts. General Komaroff reports his loss to be limited to one officer and 10 soldiers killed and 3 subalterns and 29 soldiers wounded, while The Times prints the rumor that it was very great. All accounts, however, agree that that the Afghan loss was severe. General Komaroff estimates it at 500 men, all their artillery, two standards and all their camp equipage and provisions. When the fighting ended, he says that he returned across the river to the position he had formerly occupied.

General Komaroff also reports that some British officers, who had been eye-witnesses but not participants in the engagement, appealed to the Russians for protection when they saw that the Afghans were beaten. But unfortunately, he says, a convoy which he immediately dispatched to the relief of these officers was unable to overtake the Afghan cavalry, who carried the British away with

A fourth edition of The Telegraph, put out this af-ternoon a little before 2 o'clock, served to increase public alarm. It stated that the gravity of the news from the Afghan border had not been in any degree lessened by the later advices received by the Government, The telegraph wire to Meshed had been cut for several days. The Telegraph also printed a dispatch from Allahabad that General Komaroff after his victory had been won occupied Penjdeh, which has long been held by an Afghan garrison. It expresses the fear that a British officer fell during the retreat.

ssar, the special Russian Commis expresses the opinion that the battle was brought out by the Afghans attacking Russian pickets and driving them from their posts. This, he thinks, would have caused the Russians to retaliate, and thus a general fight would be brought on. He still has hones that the boundary question may find

The broken dispatch received from Sir Peter Lumsden by the Government yesterday was sufficient to dispel any doubt that the attack, whether or not it was as disastrous to the Afghans as was reported, was-unless satisfactorily explained-a cause for war. At its session the Cabinet consid ered the advisability of sending the six ironclads now at Malta immediately to the Dardanelles.

The agitation this evening in all the Governme dgpartments is great. It is stated that 12,000 re forcements will be at once sent to India. The First Army Reserve will probably be called out Immediately. The Earl of Dufferin, at Rawalpindi, to-day was informed by telegraph of what durrahman, the Ameer of Afghauistan, and the native Indian chiefs who are in attendance at the councils. The native chiefs unantmously recommended the immediate throwing of troops into Afghanistan. This recommendation has been

Later in the day the surmise of the Government in regard to the movements of Sir Peter Lumsden were confirmed by the receipt of a telegram from him at Gulran. This telegram was dated on April 1, and completed the broken dispatch. It states officially that the Russians attacked the Afghans intrenched in their position at Penjden, and slaughtered 200 of the garrison. Seventy thouand British and Indian troops, now stationed along or near the Northern Indian frontier, may, it to thought, reach Herat in time to prevent the cap-

ture of that important point by the Russians.

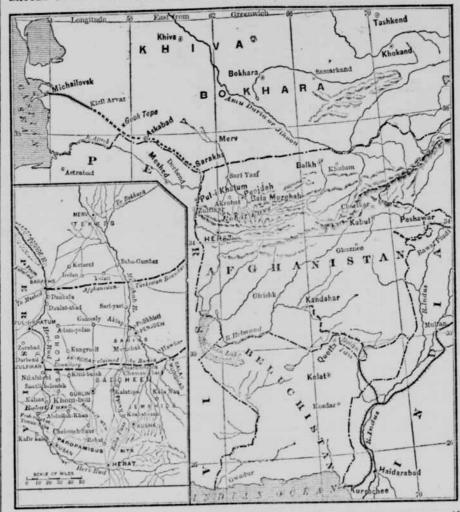
The Cabinet meeting lasted for two hours. At its close Lord Granville, the Foreign Minister, had separate and confidential interviews with Musurus Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, and Baron de Staal, the Russian Minister. These two

and are thought to be of the greatest significance. To-night's session of the House of Commons was intense with interest. In answer to interrogatories, Mr. Gladstone said that on Saturday the Cabinet had considered Russia's reply to England's proposal to limit the zone of survey to the debatable points. Russia's reply was an agreement to do this provided the zone of survey as marked out by England was extended southward so as to include the Parapamissan range of mountains. The Government considered that this reply did not advance the question and was dissatisfied with it. In the last twenty-four hours, however, said the Premier, a subsequent communication had been received from Russia and this appeared in the opinion of the Government, to place the matter in a more hopeful

Being asked what the nature of this subquent communication was, Mr. Gladstone said that it would be impossible at present for the Government to make any further statement concerning the negotiations about the Afghan frontier in view of the grave occurrences just reported. He said that it was evident that the Russians had attacked the Afghans. The Afghans had in this attack been defeated after making a gallant resistance. It was apparent also that the Russians, after the fight, had returned to their former position, or at least to the lett bank of the Kushk River, which might

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1885. THE SCENE OF WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA.

BATTLE GROUND AT PENJDEH-LINE OF AFGHAN RETREAT-DISPUTED BOUNDARIES.



This map shows the military situation and these of communication in central Asia. Herat is near the centre, military between the Caspian and India. The plain lying between the city and Tarkestan is the territory where the Russian and Afghan armies have come in collision near Penjideb. The entarged marginal map shows the two boundaries between Turkestan and Afghanistan and the Russian outposts at Zulfikar Pass, Pul-i-Khatum, Akrobat and Penjideb. The Afghan positions are at Maruchak, Bala Murchab and Robat Pass. The northern boundary near Sarakhs is the one recognized by England, and the southern line is the frontier proposed by Russia. Sarakhs, on the border of Persia, is the Russian headquarters, and is the terminus of the proposed military railway from Kizil Arvat. Some progress on this road has been made between Kizil Arvat and Sarakhs. A Russian army concentrated for operations against Herat would be drawn from the Caspian by this line. A British-Indian army advancing to the defence of Herat would march from Quetta to Kandahar and thence to Western Afghanistan. The railways actually in operation and those that are projected are shown in the map. The enlarged map shows the Kushk River, on which, near its juncture with the Murghab, the battle of March 30 took place.

THE FIRST BATTLE GROUND.

KUSHK AND MURGUAB RIVERS-PENJESH-MARU-CHAR-ARTAPA-SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

Afghans on March 30 occurred on the banks of the Kushk River, a short distance above its emboguing into the Murghab. Until lately Sari-yazi, on the Murghab, twenty miles below the junction, was the Russian advance post, and Penjdeh, an equal distance above, that of the Afghaus. Pulikhisti, close to the junction, has been a Turkoman post. Aktapa is a village on the Kushk where there is an important bridge, the crossing of the main road from Herat and also from Sarakhs, to Penjdel From Penjdeb, which the Russians are reported to have occupied, to Herat is about 120 miles; to Bala Murghab, lately the headquarters of Sir Peter Lumsden and the British Boundary Commission, forty miles; and to Rawal-pindi, in India, where Lord Dufferin, the Ameer of Afghanistan, and other English, Afghan and Indian notables and a vast military force are assembled, 520 miles.

The broad, level Murghab valley, five or six miles wide at Penjdeh and twice that width below the Kushk, was once very fertile. Now it is a desotate waste. Reeds and coarse grass abound, but trees and vines are nowhere seen. Here and there are ounds which mark the sites of ruined towns. Indeed, from Penideh to Aktapa there is almost a continuous series of them, indicating that this strip of land between the rivers was once a garden spot with a teeming population. The Kushk valley is much like that of the Murghab, but narrower.

Great age of the fend between Iran and Turan.

Sir Peter Lumsden, the head of the Boundary Commission, has with him a few English officers and correspondents, 200 Sepoys and 200 native Indian cavairy. The supposition in England The bordering hills are generally low but bold in

Aktapa, though on the Kushk, is so near the

explanation of M. de Giers would be satisfactory explanation of M. de Giers would be satisfactory to the English Government.

The anti-Russian feeling in both parties in the House of Commons amounts to a passion. If Russian's explanation of the attack on the Afghans be delayed, or be incomplete, the British Government will be forced to declare war or resign.

Advices from it. Petersburg state that many offers are being received from Finns to serve in the Russian navy. Finland has agreed to equip ten torpedo boats, in addition to the seventy which Russia has already in the Baltic.

The Russian Government is giving orders for gunboats to Swedish builders.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says it is reported among the Mohametans of the Northern Caucasus that the Czar of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey are allies. The behef is general at St. Petersburg that the relations between thosa two rulers are extremely friendly.

tremely friendly.

Mr Childers has postponed for a week the presentation of the budget in the couse of Commons.

The postponement is presumably due to the anticipation of a vote on the question of war with

Most of the owners of collieries in England and Wales have cancelled all orders for coals to be shipped to Russia, at the risk of being sued for breach of contract.

OPINIONS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

The Times editorially says : " Neither the dignity nor the interests of the British empire can be served by wrangling in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons yesterday was worthy of England's representative. If it did not breathe defiance is had the ring of constancy and resolution which neither foreigners nor Englishmen can mistake. Even if we are content to pass the aflair as an untoward incident, we will still have to reckon the Afghans, whose troops lie dead upon the field, and cannot, if we would, encounter the risks of a surrender to General Komnroff's deliance to the orders of his superiors. It rests with Russia to purge herself of this dishouesty by acts of adequate and conspicuous separation. The immediate recall of General Komaroff and the retirement of the Russians from all the positions in Afghanistan which they have lately occupied will, perhaps, repair the mischief. The duty imposed upon us will not be undertaken in a spirit of levity, but is one that England is capable of fulfilling, and we will not flinch until it is fulfilled."

In an editorial on Russian finance The nor the interests of the British empire can be

capable of fulfilling, and we will not flinch until it is fulfilled."

In an editorial on Russian finance The Times says: "Russia is living largely on capital. Under Government texactions the people are becoming less able to pay, and an extension of territory brings no relief to the exchequer. This condition of things must terminate in a smash. English investors will be wise not to subscribe another sovereign to the Russian loan."

The todily Telegraph says: "Russia throughout has intended to give England trouble and to put affrons upon her. Unless reparation is afforded, not by the help of golden bridges, but in accordance with our distinct and stern demands, we must do our duty by India and ourselves, and wage such a war as will insure to India repose for half a century."

The Menning Post says that the Government has

The Morning Post says that the Government has had telegraphic correspondence with Lord Wolse-ley with reference to a proposition to withdraw the British troops from the Soudan.

The Daily News in an editorial article says: "The

The Daily News in an editorial article says: "The agreement between England and Russia that there should be no advance of outposts must now have reached the chief of the Russian staff on the Afghan frontier. If that agreement be adhered to, war may still be avoided. The crossing of the Kushk River by the Afghans might have justified a further advance on the part of the Russians, but not a direct appeal to arms. War can now only be avoided by a prompt disavowal by Russia of General Komaroff's action, and a guarantee against its repetition, and by honorable action on her part regarding the Joint Boundary Commission, which up to the present time the Russians have mocked and evaded with scarcely disguised cynicism. The past affords little ground for hope or belief that Russia will observe with greater ideity her obliga-

junction as to command both rivers. Its name signities The White Mound, and it was once a large place; but now the mound is about all there is of it. This is a huge, artificial heap of earth, 100 feet , 450 wide, and 900 long. Once it was crowned with the ancient citadel, but now it is bare and hald, save for a few rude Afghan earthworks. Close by it passes the only watered route from Mery to Herat, and this road, up the Kushk, is the natural and easiest one from Central Asia south-

The Afghans are reported to have retreated to Maruchak. This place is about 22 miles south of Penjeleh, up the Murghab, and on the eastern bank of that river. It is in lits present form a more modern town than Penjich or Aktapa, and though much rained makes considerable showing. It is a quarter of a mile square, surrounded by a wall of the centre is a mound, now strongly fortified by the Atghans, marking the site of an extremely ancient citadel. Legend has it that this fortress was founded by Afrasiyab, the Turanian king who, as related in the Shah Nameh, long waged war against the Shahs of Iran and their Pehtivas. Rustem, the renowned Pehliva of Seistan, is said near here to have overthrown Afrasiyab and the armies of Turan with great slaughter. Whatever the truth of these legends may be, they indicate the

tions in future." The European press considers that both Envland and Russia want time, to prepare for war, but that a couffict is certain.

The Standard believes that the news of the battle between the Russians and the Afghans was known to the Amer before he made his speech at the durbar. In editorial article The Standard says: "The last point which Russia claims, even if it is not yet occupied, is in her grasp. Her soldiers have won it by an act of provocation and a shameless violation of a solemn promise made on the Neva. England has acted in good faith, even with a chivalrous scrupulosity akin to simplicity. We have looked for that honesty in others that we have practised ourselves. We have our reward. We are once more on the brink of a war which may involve both Europe and Asia."

The Post in an editorial says it is almost impossible to deal patiently with Mr. Gladstone's statement that he had asked Russia to explain the attack upon the Afghans, and the additional statement that M. de Giers hoped that the incident might not interrupt the negotiations. Even these most desirous of peace The Post says, must feel that all negotiations are now closed. The question lies in a nutshell. Russia either did or did not acquaint General Kennerott with the agreement of March 17.

as in negatations are now closed. The question lies in a nutshell. Russia either did or did not acquaint General Komaroff with the agreement of March 17.

The majority of the Paris newspapers consider the war between England and Russia inevitable, nuless Prince Bismarck at once uses his influence

in favor or peace.

The Morning Post states that General Lord Wolse tey has been ordered to withdraw one-third of his entire force from the Sourian for service else-

THE AMEER'S TREATY WITH ENGLAND. BOMBAY, April 9 .- A dispatch to The Gazette from Rawul-Pindi says: "The conference between Lord Dufferin and Abdurrahman Khan has resulted in the Ameer's strongly favoring an alliance with the British, the latter to supply Afghanistan with arms British, the latter to supply Afghanistan with arms and ammunition and to increase the annual subsidy. These conditions have been accepted by Lord Dufferin. The Ameer expressed fears that the entrance of British troops into Afghan territory would revive the animesity caused by the former wars. Lord Dufferin reptied that the British Government had no intention of sending troops across the Afghan frontier unless the Afghans so desired, and that in any case England would fulfill her pledges to maintain the integrity of the Ameer's dominions."

EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET. CONSOLS, RENTES AND RUSSIAN SECURITIES DE

PRESSED-A FEELING OF PANIC. LONDON, April 9,-At Lloyds war risks were dealt in to-day at greatly enhanced prices. Premiims on vessels trading in Russian waters were quoted at 2@5 gumens percentage. Foreign wheat ose 2s. 6d. a quarter, and holders were unwilling to sell even at this advance. In the stock market this morning, in consequence of the receipt of the intelligence of the Russian attack on Afghans on the Kuskh River, consols for money and account, which closed yesterday at 97 7-16, fell at once to 963. Russian securities fell three points from the prices prevailing at the close of the market resterday. The whole stock list sympathizes with the marked decline of consols and Russian securi-

ties. Egyptian securities have fallen four points. At noon consols had fallen to 95% for both noney and account, and Russian securities had fallen off 3 points, making a total decline of 6 points. Russian bonds of the issue of 1873, which

closed last evening at 90½, were quoted at 80.
At 3:30 p. m. cousols had fallen to 94¾ for both money and the account; but half an hour later recovered to 94%. In the meantime Russian securi-ties rose 1 point, being quoted at 81 at 4 p. m. In Liverpool No. 2 wifter new wheat advanced

from 7s. 112d., the closing price of yesterday, to 7s. 512d.: No. 2 spring wheatnew, from 7s. 1d. to 7s 5d.; California No. 1 from 7s. 1d. @7s. 4d. to 7s. 2d. @7s. 6d., and California No. 2 from 6s. 9d.@7s. 1d.

to 6s. 10d.@7s. 2d.

The Paris Bourse was demoralized to-day. The heavy declines in London and Bertin produced a panic. All international stocks fell heavily. Sales

panic. All international stocks fell heavily. Sales were forced to secure any price attainable owing to the fears of holders that many engagements will go immet, and that prices must recede much further. Three per cent rentes were officially quoted at 77 tranes 20 centimes for the account. At 3:30 p.m. they had declined to 76 francs 47½ centimes.

The Bourse in Berlin was very weak all day. Sales were forced, and this created a panic toward the close. Exchange on St. Petersburg, which yesterday was quoted at 201, closed to-day at 193. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the Bourse at the close bordered on a panic, and in Vienna the Bourse closed in almost a panic.

The decline in consols since the opening of the

in almost a panic.

The decline in consols since the opening of the Afghan frontier dispute has been 5 per cent, which equals the fall in consols at the opening of the Cri-

UNUSUAL EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO.

THE TURMOIL EXCEEDS THAT AT THE OPENING OF [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, April 9 .- The opportunity the bulls "long have sought was afforded by the war advices received before the opening. The reports of the collision of the Afghan troops with the Russian advance was confirmed and the conclusion was at once reached effect was instantaneous. The market, made stronger yesterday by unfavorable crop reports, was in a condition to respond quickly, and from the tap of the bell at 9:30 a. m. the Board presented a scene of excitement never before shown to its history. The of 21s cents over yesterday's close, and in fifteen min bushel of wheat in less than a quarter of an hour was bear" ranks was beyond description. There was a vanced the figures. As affording additional strength, just at this time orders to ngth, just at this time orders to came pouring in from outside, and was evident that the granger understood condition fully as well as the knowing ies who watched the ticker from morning till night.

The highest point touched at the morning thi night.

The highest point touched at the morning session was

884 cents, and the closing 875 cents. The corn pit exhibited symptoms of its old-time activity. Influenced
by the war news and sympathy with wheat it opened
4 cent higher than it closed last hight and advanced
2g cent higher. On this advance, persons who for the
last few days have been buyers, soid freely, and when it
got down they bought it back. The operators who were
heavily interested in this deal were Lester. Baxter,
Figuring & Boyd, and Robert Warren. The May spiton
opened at 43½ cents and closed firm at 443 cents at the
end of the morning session.

opened at 43½ cents and closed firm at 44½ cents at the end of the morning session.

The close at 1 o'clock was as follows: May wheat 87½ cents: May corn 44¼ cents; May pork \$12 37½; May lard \$7 07½. Under the pressure of cables, the strength of the regular session continued until the close on the curb, May wheat being 5½ cents over last night's close; May corn 1½ cents; May pork 60 cents; May lard 17 cents. The closing quotations at 4:30 p. m. were as follows: May wheat 88½ cents; June wheat 90½ 20½ cents; May corn 44¼ cents; May pork, \$12 40; June pork \$12 50; May lard \$7 02; June lard \$7 12.

BALTIMORE MARKETS EXCITED

BALTIMORE, April 9.-The news of the bemoning of hostilities in Central Asia created the greatest excitement in Baltimore, and nowhere was it more pronounced than on the Corn and Flour Exchange. The wheat market was excited, and closed at 5 cents pe bushel higher than yesterday, with an active demand the market has been dull, with very little speculative interest. The stock and bond narkets, on the contrary were flat and depressed, and for Southern securities there was no bid. The probability of a protracted con-flict in Asia, which, it is thought, may spread into Europe, more particularly affects the breadstuffs and provision markets, though the last-named here has not yet been affected. Corn was nearly 2 cents higher, though for some time

ST. LOUIS, April 9 (Special).-Never in the history of the present Merchants' Exchange has there been so much excitement on the floor as to-day. The nearly a million dollars was credited on the right side in a few hours. May wheat closed yesterday at 95 cents over closing professions. They have seen the scenes resembled Bedlam. Men fought and elbowed for a chance to buy, but the sellers were few. Clerks who had scraped up a few hundred dollars to buy may wheat a few days ago were telling each other of \$500 and \$700 profits, while the heavy dealers counted theirs way up in the thousands.

EFFECT ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The European war news created a sharp panie in prices at the Produce Exchange here to-day. At midday wheat opened at 1.423. 5 cents over closing prices last night, dropped to 1,413, rose to 1.423s and finally closed at 1.423s.

THE FEELING IN THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, April 9 .- The news of the battle tween Russians and Afghans has created great excite ment here, and the newspaper bulletin boards are sur ment here, and the newspaper content counts are sur-rounded by groups of people. Old soldlers are prepar-ing for active service, in accordance with a notice which was pested up last week at the Pension Office. MONTRIAL, April 9.—The excitement in this city over the news of a probable war between Russia and England is intense. Volunteers are now looking for marching or-ders to the East instead of the West.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS AT THE EXCHANGES. The war news from Afghanistan yesterday morning caused much stir in the Produce Exchange, and ers and shippers were wild. May wheat was the ther and at one time three different prices were shouted in the wheat ring. At the close on Wednesday, May wheat was quoted at 98% cents, but the first sale yesterday was at 9614. From this point the market jumped up in a few moments, and May wheat sold at \$1. Then the market broke to 961g cents, and later

Then the market broke to 9649 cents, and later became stronger, rallying to 9948, and finally closing at 99 cents. Corn was quite active and higher, with large purchases for export at one cent above the opening. Outs sympathized with corn.

Excitement prevailed on the Maritime Exchange over the war news, the opinion being that there would be a demand for American vessels to take the place of those under the English flag. Charter prices advanced 20 percent over Wednesday's figures, it being expected that the unemployed vessels at this port would soon have cargoes at the highest figures.

The scenes on the Cotton Exchangeat the openingwere

cargoes at the highest figures.

The scenes on the Cotton Exchangeat the openingwere of a lively character, but prices followed a course the reverse of those on the Produce Exchange. Cotton fell at the opening about fifteen points, and despite the attempts of the "bulls" the fluctuations were only slight, but the market closed with a portion of the decline recovered.

TAKING GREAT STEAMERS FOR CRUISERS. THE OREGON, ETRURIA AND UMBRIA PROBABLY TO BE SO USED.

Rumors of the purchasing and chartering of transatiantic steamships for war purposes both by the British and Russian Governments were freely circulated yesterday. Whether the British Government will take possession of more than the Oregon, Umbria and Etruria of the Cunard Line; the Arizona, of the Guion, and the America of the National Line remains uncertain.

America of the National Line remains uncertain.

There are many circumstances connected with the
reports relative to the three vessels of the Cunard Line
which go far to confirm the rumor that the British
Government has purchased them outright, but, if this be the case, the agents here say that they are ignorant of it.

The Oregon was built by John Elder & Ca., who desired

to eclipse any vessel on the ocean in size, speed and accommodations. She cost £300,000, or about \$1,500,000, but it was said she was sold to the Cunard Line for less than that. While she is one of the fastest vessels on the ocean, and would probably make an excellent cruiser as few privateers could hope to catch her, she burns over 300 tons of coal a day and is an expensive vessel otherwise.

Elder & Co. also built the Umbria and Etruria, which

cost about £400,000, or \$2,000,000, each. The lengths of these three vessels taken from the Cunard Line are: Oregon, 500 feet, and Etruria and Umbria, 520 feet each. Their average speed is about 18¹2 knots, or 21.4 statute miles an hour. Representatives of the Russian Government recently

Their average speed is about 13½ knots, or 21.4 statute miles an hour.

Representatives of the Russian Government recently approached John Elder & Co. for the purchase of these three vessels, and the British Government was informed of the negotiations. Fearing that unless forestalled Russia would get three of the fastest vessels alloat, which if used for privateering pur, osee would play said have with the British mercantile marine, the British Government is said to have at once closed a bargain to secure them upon charter with the privilege of purchase. The report yesterday was that they had been purchased, and would be converted into war vessels at once.

A ramer was current in shipping circles that representatives of the Russian Government were in negotiation with Peter Wright & Sons for the four vessels of the "American Line," plying between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

For other Foreign News see Afth page.

UNION LEAGUE REPUBLICAN

DEMOCRATS NOT TO BECOME MEMBERS.

A RESOLUTION OF 1880 REAFFIRMED-REPUB-LICANISM NECESSARY TO ADMISSION

The meeting of the Union League Club held lest evening was one of special interest. The real point to be decided was whether or not the club was to be and to declare itself to be a Republican club. The result of the meeting proved conclusively that the Union League Club is still loyal to the principles for whose support it was organized. As re-ported in THE TRIBUNE of March 13, at the last meeting of the club a resolution, originally proposed by John N.A. Griswold, directing the Committee on Admissions not to inquire into the political opinions of candidates for membership, was passed by a small majority. This resolution had been called forth by the action of the Committee on Admissio quiring of John N. A. Griswold and G. G. Haven, how two young men proposed by them for member-ship had voted at the last election. It was known among the friends of these gentlemen that such a resolution was to be proposed at the March meeting, and accordingly all those who sympathized with them were present and aided the resolution with their votes and speeches. A prominent mem ber of the club, however, said last evening that among the other members it had not been generally known that a matter of so great importance was to be discussed, and accordingly the meeting was not a truly representative one and the vote was not a fair test of the sentiment of the members.

The resolution passed last month seemed to contradict a resolution passed in 1880 by which the Committee on Admissions was requested to lay before the club the name of no candidate for membership who should not be in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. Some little incertainty existed as to whether the later resolution did or did not rescind that of 1880, and it was determined to bring the matter fairly before the club last night. In order that there might be a fair and full expression of the club's sentiments, and that the vote might be a true test, notice was given to all members that this matter would be discussed, and all were requested to be present and to vote. In answer to the appeal the club came together in force.

Between 600 and 700 members were present, and the meeting was said to be one of the largest ones that has been held in some years. Senator Evarts was in the chair. After the transaction of the routine business, Colonel Le Graud B. Caunon proposed the following resolution:

posed the following resolution:

Whereas, an impression may be entertained from the action of the clab at its last meeting, touching the action of the Committee on Admissions in inquiring into the political standing and antecedents of applicants for admission that the club has to some extent receded from its position as a distinctively Republican club, it is therefore, for the purpose of preventing and correcting any such impression, hereby resolved that the Chub affirms and declares its adhesion to the resolution of 1880, which reads as follows:

Ecolect. That the club expresses the hope that the Committee on Admissions will not report for admission the name of any person whose views on public matters do not in their opinion agree with those of the Republican party as heretofore expressed."

The disensaion which followed this resolution was

The discussion which followed this resolution was brisk, but no feeling was displayed. Mr. Griswold, who was the father of the resolution passed in the last meeting, censuring the Committee on Admissions for having inquired into the politics of candidates for admission, declared that he did not mean by his resolution to open the doors of the Club to persons of all political opinions, and that he was not to be understood either as disapproving the resolution of 1880 or as wishing to see the Club recede from its position as a Republican organization. When Mr. Griswold was known to be in favor of Mr. Cannon's resolution the opposition was sensibly reduced, and he found many sympathizers among those who had favored his resolution a month

tion. This sentiment was received with cheers by Republicans and Democrats alike.

The discussion upon this point of constitutional law was continued for a long time. Among the prominent speakers were Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon, Horace Batnard, Judge Noah Davis, William E. Dodge, J. N. A. Griswold and Jackson S. Schultz. It was, however, evident that the opponents of the resolution were in the minority and when finally the vote was put the "ayes" rang out like a peal of thunder, while no more than fifty or sixty members voted "no."

In explaining just what the vote meant, a mem-

of thunder, while no more than arey of bers voted "no." In explaining just what the vote meant, a member of the club said: "We have decided that the club is to be Repudlican, but not partisan. We don't propose to draw any line which shall arbitrarily determine who are Republicans and who are not, but we don't intend to take in those who are professedly Democrats. Some years ago the Republican character of the club came to be somewhat overlooked, and a number of Democrats were taken in. Now we wouldn't for anything in the world lose we wouldn't for they are good fel-Democrats. Some years ago the Republican character of the club came to be somewhat overlooked, and a number of Democrats were taken in. Now we wouldn't for anything in the world lose these men, for they are good fellows and we ali like them. But that resolution of 1880 became necessary becames some of the Democratic members seemed to forget that the Union League Club was a Rdoublican club, and acted in a way in which Republicans would never dream of acting at the Manhattan Club. The resolution of to-night simply reaffirms that of 1880. Now, as between to-night's resolution and that passed at our last meeting there certainly seems to be some discrepancy. If we are to admit only Republicans, why we must be allowed to ask candidates for admission about their political opinions. All I can say is that Mr Griswold's resolution was not formally resemble for the committee to obey both resolutions, the one hast passed takes precedence."

Among the resolutions presented at the meeting was the following by General Rush C. Hawkins:

Whereas, it is well known that General U. S. Grant, who at a most critical period in the history of his country commanded its armies and was twice elected President of the United States, is now dangerously ill of amalady which, it is believed, must terminate fatally; and Warres. The members of this club, being duly sensible of the important patriotic services which have made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of this land, deem it proper and fitting to make at this time a brief record of their appreciation; it is now therefore

Resolved, That at this time it is most appropriate that the members of the club should express their sorrow for his present condition, and their deep aympathy with his family and others who are near him; and also to record their admiration for his generous character and gratitude for the great and partiotic services which have made his name famous.

This resolution was carried by acclamation. A number of new members were elected and all the vacan

GENERAL JACKSON'S DISABILITIES.

CHATTANOOGA, April 9 (Special) .- An unexpected sensation is created by the announcement of General Henry R. Jackson, the newly appointed Minister to Mexico, that he is under precisely the same disabilities as General Lawton, whose appointment as Minister to Russia was not confirmed because his disabilities had never been removed. General Jackson states that he does not wish to complicate matters, although he has been confirmed, and will not assume the duties until his disabilities have been removed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A NEPHEW OF FRANKLIN PIERCE KILLED. Bosron, April 9.—John McNeil, age sixty-three, a nephew of President Pierce, was killed by a train at Winchester last night.

Winchester last night.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

CONCORD, N. H., April 9.—Mrs. Lorey Glover, age one hundred and three, of Canterbury, died yesterday. She was born in the White Mountains and her father, Robert Foss, was a Revolutionary solidier.

DR. CARVER DEFEATED BY A COWBOY.

SAN ANTONIO, April 9.—A pigeon shooting match between Dr. Carver and A. H. Fenrose, the San Anjelo cowboy, for \$500 a side, came off yesterday, and was win by Penrose by a score of 90 to \$1.

MOTHER AND SON RUDNED TO DEATH

ment of the the fight in the House to-night, is a matter of speculation. M. Lessar's hope that the boundary question may yet be peaceably adjusted, taken with his opinion that the fighting was brought about by Afghan attacks upon the Russian pickets, is thought to indicate that the Russian pickets, is thought to indicate that the Russians may attempt to explain away the affair and go on with the negotiations.

England has already demanded whatever explanation M. de Giers can give. It is understood that a demand will also be made for the withdrawal of the Russian forces to the north of Sarakhs. It is stated that the promised orders to have the Russian advance stopped, which M. de Giers gave assurance he would send, were so managed that they did not reach the headquarters of General Komaroff until after his attack upon the Afghans.

A letter received from Meshed, where it was dated March 7, states that it was at that time rumored that recently the Afghans had sent a force out from Herat, and that this force had attacked the Russian troops in Zulfikar Pass and compelled them to retreat from the pass. This letter added that the rout of the Russians on this occasion was so complete that forty of their soldiers and two officers were driven to seek refuge on the Persian side of the Herri-Rood River.

M. Lessar, the Russian Aighan Boundary Commissioner, at present in London, in an interview published in The Pall Mall Gasette this evening concerning the statements made in this Meshed letter, staied that he regarded the news as of the gravest importance if it was true. He added that the Meshed letter, if reliable, afforded alcomplete explanation of General Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans at Peujdeh.

The statement that the Earl of Rosebery, Lerd Privy Seal, had gone to Berlin to invite Prince Rismarck to mediate between England and Russia, proves to be incorrect. The Earl has not gone, and has abandoned his intention of going for the present. He his detained at home by the death of his only brother, Lieutenant-Colonel for India. The Armstrongs are busy completing the guns ordered from them. It is expected that several more fast steamers will be chartered.

M. Lessar said that General Komaroff's return after defeating the Afghans showed that the Russians had no designs to occupy Penjdeh during the negotiations with England. He believed that the